

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th November 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal	.....
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....
5	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Commillah	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Ditto	700	13th November 1882.
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
9	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
10	"Bārtābaha"	Pubna	.....	11th ditto.
11	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....	11th & 18th ditto.
12	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	
13	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	10th November 1882.
15	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	
17	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	17th ditto.
19	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	.....	11th ditto.
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	11th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	
22	"Medinī"	Midnapore	.....	13th ditto.
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	10th ditto.
24	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
25	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	
30	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	500	
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	15th ditto.
32	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	13th ditto.
33	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing	.....
34	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	11th ditto.
35	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	700	8th to 16th November 1882.
37	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
38	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	13th to 15th ditto.
39	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	12th to 18th ditto.
40	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	.....
41	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	11th November 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Akhhár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>				
49	"Amir-ul-Akhhár"	Ditto ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
50	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	4th November 1882.
52	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
53	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	2nd ditto.
54	"Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
55	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

POLITICAL.

WE extract the following observations from an article in the *Som Prakásh*, of the 13th November, headed "The cost of the Egyptian War":—On whose shoulders will the cost of the Egyptian war be thrown? Egypt has been vanquished, the Khedive now sits secure on his throne, the European merchants will now carry on their business with perfect safety. The Secretary of State has said that India herself must pay the cost of the Indian contingent. But will this be allowed to be done? This proceeding is equally opposed to reason, justice, and state-craft. Reason and justice would never sanction such a course. Even the dictates of state-craft, which is proverbially tortuous, are opposed to the idea of saddling India with the cost of this war. The practice has now become well recognized that the vanquished should pay the costs of a war. This has been seen in the case of the Franco-German and the Russo-Turkish wars. England herself exacted a war indemnity from Native Princes defeated by her in battle. Why should this good old practice be now deviated from? It therefore follows that Egypt, and not India, should bear the expenditure incurred in the recent war.

SOM PRAKASH,
November 13th, 1882.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Bangabási*, of the 11th November, condemns Sir Richard Garth's Minute on the Bengal Rent Bill, on the ground that the writer has throughout the paper taken a one-sided view of the subject, and that his sympathies are all on the side of the zemindar. It is to be hoped that Government will not allow itself to be influenced by the opinions of Sir Richard Garth.

BANGABASI,
November 11th, 1882.

3. Referring to the decline of the trade in silk and lac-dye in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora and Midnapore in Bengal, the *Som Prakásh*, of the 13th November, makes the following observations:—The policy of free trade appears to have proved the ruin of this country. The remark has been repeatedly made in these columns that the enforcement of free trade principles in disregard of the circumstances of the country wherein they are introduced, causes great hardship to the general trader and manufacturer. In such cases free trade proves injurious rather than beneficial. A policy of free trade proves the ruin of a country whose resources are not fully developed.

SOM PRAKASH,
November 13th, 1882.

4. The same paper contains an article on the tours of magisterial officers. The proper season for undertaking these tours, remarks the writer, is the rainy season, the period of the year when the malarious fever does its destructive work among the people. It is then that the true condition of roads and villages may be witnessed by the officers. The cold-weather tours indeed suit European officials, who on such occasions indulge in shooting exercises.

SOM PRAKASH.

5. The *Medini*, of the 13th November, notices with regret that Mr. Slack, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Contai, in the Midnapore district, is in the habit of awarding punishments to offenders quite disproportionate to their offence, and that quite recently by his orders a man was so severely flogged that he died after three days from the effects of the flogging.

MEDINI,
November 13th, 1882.

6. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 13th November, is gratified to notice that Lord Ripon has vetoed the recent Abkari Act Amendment Bill of the Bombay

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
November 13th, 1882.

Lord Ripon and the Government of Bombay.

Government, the effect of which measure, if it had been passed into law, would have been to make one of the articles of food largely consumed by the people in the Bombay Presidency an excisable article.

Sahachar,
November 15th, 1882.

7. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sahachar*, of the 15th November:—What we regret to see is that the rules made by the Supreme Government and the Legislature are occasionally silently disregarded by the Local Governments and the officers subordinate to them. As regards the introduction of local self-government, the local administrations are not quite acting in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General. True, no other Governor has been guilty of so much overt hostility to the proposed measure as the Governor of Bombay; but they have taken up an attitude towards the question which is interpreted by the people as one of hostility. In certain places the divisional officers are in explicit terms dissuading the people from attempting to obtain local self-government. These officers doubtless seek the welfare of the people, but what they cannot banish from their minds is the idea that they must do everything themselves. They, it would seem, are firmly convinced that if municipalities were granted independence, the administrative machinery would be perfectly unhinged, and the power and prestige of Government destroyed. The other day the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore issued a circular in which he clearly told the people that the introduction of the elective system would not prove beneficial. This clearly shows that if the Local Governments and high-placed officials had really wished the success of the proposed measure, subordinate officers would not thus have dared to act contrary to the intentions of the Viceroy. Their contention appears to be that they are acquainted with the condition of the country, whilst the Viceroy attends more to fundamental principles than to anything else. Now it must be admitted that they can talk in broken Bengali and broken Hindi, and that during the 90 days they spend in camp, they occasionally converse with a few cultivators and punchayets on the subject of agriculture. But they do not know the condition of the country, nor do they come in contact with those who do know it. It is therefore clear that, like the Governor-General, they also have to depend on official reports for information.

Utkal Dipika,
November 4th, 1882.

8. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 4th November, mentions having received from the Khoordah district a letter on the subject of female education in Orissa, and expresses a hope that the prayer of the writer may be considered by the authorities. If female education could be promoted by the officers of the Education Department, no objection could be taken to it. It is, however, matter for regret that the people of Orissa should wait for Government officials to take the initiative in this work. If in any part of India female education has come down from ancient times, it is in Orissa. Even now in the families of Princes, Karuns, Khandaits and other respectable castes, it is not uncommon to find well-educated women. Though in many respects the customs of respectable Uryas are inferior to those of the people of Bengal, in two things which have come down from ancient times, superiority over Bengalis has been maintained, *e. g.* the education of females and their marriage at a suitable age. It is very important that the people of Orissa should retain the glory of these two excellent customs. In order to do this, it is not necessary to be instructed and influenced by others. It is earnestly requested that all Uryas should continually strive to give their daughters a suitable education.

9. The same paper remarks on the unhealthiness of the Ungool and

Unhealthiness of the Gurjat mehals
and tehsildars.

Khond Mehals, and the hardships to which
the tehsildars are subjected, as well as on the
difficulty of getting suitable men to fill the

posts when vacated. The writer thinks that the Government ought to try
to find a speedy remedy for this state of things, and though unable himself
to suggest a suitable one, thinks something might be done were the subject
to have the consideration of Government. He suggests that if for a
limited time a first class medical man could be appointed to travel through-
out the Gurjats, his investigations might lead to the adoption of measures
which, with the co-operation of the Superintendent and Rajahs, might be
productive of good.

10. The *Balasore Sambad Bahika*, of the 2nd November, contains a

The Amlah of the Balasore Court
and the Officiating Collector.

letter in which the writer makes the following
observations:—We at first said it was not pro-
per to make a new arrangement as regards the

Amlah of the local court, in order to appoint two strangers. The arrangement
made by Mr. Dutt was marked by undue haste. In our opinion the appoint-
ments should have been made when Mr. Beadon was in charge, inasmuch
as he knew which of the amlah deserved promotion. A delay of 10 or 15 days
would not have mattered much. The haste which has marked this pro-
ceeding has led the public to believe that in order to provide for two
strangers, Mr. Dutt did not wait till the arrival of Mr. Beadon. Several
months ago, we stated that in these days the Uryas are most unfortunate.
This is evident from the fact that when under Mr. Dutt three clerkships and
one chuprasseeship were vacant, only one of these posts—and that one in
which a knowledge of Urya was required in the incumbent—was conferred
upon an Uryah; the other three were given to Bengalis. We believe that
had the appointments been made by Mr. Beadon, no one would have been
dissatisfied.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
November 4th, 1882.

BALASORE SAMBAD
BIAHKA.
November 2nd, 1882.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th November 1882.

